

NINE POWERS VOTE TO GIVE UP POSTAL PRIVILEGE IN CHINA

Resolution Adopted at Committee Meeting to Relinquish Rights.

JAPANESE DO NOT AGREE TO DATE OF WITHDRAWAL

January 1, 1923, Set—Delegates Declare They Must Get Authority From Tokyo Office.

British Envoys Sure Conference on Arms Will Prove Success

The British armament conference delegation, through the authorized spokesman, took occasion today to let it be known there is every reason for the belief that the arms conference will be a success.

"Doubts have been expressed in some quarters as to the satisfactory progress of the conference," said the British spokesman. "I have good authority for saying that the American, British and Japanese delegations are all optimistic and quite satisfied as to the progress made."

"The subjects referred to committees are under discussion, and there seems to be every probability that the reports will be made in an early date. The conference is in committee stage and is very vigorous."

A resolution declaring for relinquishment of foreign post office privileges in China was adopted today by the nine powers sitting as a committee on Pacific and far eastern questions.

The date of January 1, 1923, was set for the abandonment of post offices and this was agreed to by all the powers represented except Japan, whose representatives asked for time to hear from their government.

Must Get Authority. The Japanese delegation, it was said, did not object to January 1, 1923, as the date for abandoning their post offices, but felt that they did not have the authority to make such a decision without referring the matter to Tokyo.

The nine powers' committee deferred action until tomorrow on the question of extraterritorial rights in China. The principle of extraterritoriality was said to be agreed to, but consideration of the formal resolution went over.

Railway Question Raised. Chinese representatives at today's meeting brought up the question of control of Chinese railways. The question, however, went over for consideration at another meeting, which will fall nine powers tomorrow morning.

Indorses Harding Plan. Spokesmen of two of the participating powers, Senator Schanzer for Italy, and the Italian minister, Hanhara for Japan, one of the four members of the delegation, had joined today with Rene Viviani, head of the French delegation, in indorsing President Harding's informal suggestion that the present conference might be a starting point for a continuing series of conferences to examine the various subjects of international relations.

Senator Schanzer expressed the conviction that adoption of the plan would be the most beneficial result of the Washington conference, while Mr. Hanhara said he would take part in any future conferences, "with the great object of maintaining a harmonious cooperation of the powers and world peace."

A voice in opposition to the proposed "association of nations" was raised simultaneously by Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, who declared it would be "the old idea of nations, under another name." It would "engage in precisely the same kind of work," said the Idaho senator, adding, "it is not what you call it but what it is that counts."

Naval Questions Up. Negotiations on the naval side of the program were expected to assume a more prominent status this week, with the possibility that another plenary session of the conference would be called to reach a final decision at least on the most vital question of the Japanese naval proposal—the "5-5-3" ratio of fleet.

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MR. HUGHES DENIES SLIGHT TO ITALIANS

By the Associated Press. Published reports alleging use of harsh words by Premier Briand of France while in Washington against Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian armament conference delegation, were formally denied in a statement made today by Chairman Hughes at a meeting of the conference committee on far eastern and Pacific questions.

The reports, which have led to much comment in Europe and to denials in Italy, were said by Mr. Hughes to be absolutely without foundation. He also was understood to have declared that the relations between the French and Italian delegations within the conference had been most friendly.

M. Briand, Mr. Hughes asserted, had used no words whatever that could give offense to Italy in any manner. Rene Viviani, present head of the French delegation, speaking after Mr. Hughes, also denied the reports.

Italy and France Mr. Viviani said, were bound together with ties of friendship and fraternal love. Senator Schanzer spoke, thanking Mr. Hughes for the statement made by him and said that denials coming from the chairman of the conference itself would put an end to all agitation in Italy.

The matter of the published reports was brought up by Mr. Hughes at the meeting of the committee on far eastern and Pacific questions.

HUGHES' PLAN STANDS TEST OF NAVAL EXPERTS

Figures Giving Existing Strength of Nations Remain Unchanged—Questions of Japanese and British Officers Answered in Detail.

By the Associated Press. American naval experts presented to the Japanese and British delegations today detailed answers to questions presented last week as to the American naval reduction program. The full membership of the technical commission of the arms conference was not in session.

The extensive examination of figures of all three powers as to existing naval strength of each country has not resulted in any change of the original figures in Secretary Hughes' proposal. It was said authoritatively today that no mistake in calculation had been revealed during the discussion by the experts.

The data submitted today by the American group had to do, it was stated, with questions asked by the Japanese as to the exact meaning of certain paragraphs of the American reduction plan. The specific nature of the points involved was not revealed.

It is known, however, that the American experts feel that they have been able to show that there exists no reason to change any of the tonnage estimates for the three powers upon which the American plan was based, and it is assumed that during the week, possibly in a matter of hours, the naval reduction problem will be formally returned to the conference for action.

Assurances that the American calculation of the Japanese naval strength has been found to be accurate in the American view, lends additional weight to the repeated declaration that the American delegates will stand firmly for the "5-5-3" ratio proposed for limitation of naval construction at the end of the ten-year holiday period. It would also indicate the improbability that the American delegation would agree to retention by Japanese of the battleship Mutsu, although no definite statement in this regard has been made by any member of the delegation.

President Harding has not yet developed details for annual plans.

NOT TO COPY ON LEAGUE, NOR WOULD IT BE RIVAL

Likely Will Resemble American Peace Society Formula—Borah's Criticism Held Premature.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE. President Harding has worked out only in principle the project for a continuous conference of nations. The criticism of Senator Borah, therefore, that the talked of "association of nations" would only be the "League of Nations under another name" is unfortunately based upon inadequate information.

This correspondent has the highest authority for making the foregoing observation. The truth is Mr. Harding did not plan deliberately to intersect the project of a League of Nations with the project of a continuous conference of nations. He was asked a question at the regular conference with Washington correspondents last Friday and the initiative was entirely with the latter. The impromptu answer was indeed the expression by the President of his earnest hope of what might develop out of the gathering which now is taking place. For a long time he has sensed the rising tide of American opinion in favor of international cooperation of some kind, though at the same time he has felt that the people of the United States would not sanction anything that savored of a "super-government."

Not a League of Nations. Anybody who supposes that Mr. Harding has in mind an organization like the League of Nations will find that notion dispelled when the President makes known the details of his plan. Nor does the President feel that he would be creating a rival to the League of Nations. Since the United States government has definitely turned down the idea of membership in the League of Nations in its present form, it would be a voluntary organization of the nations, and every nation meeting in its assemblies would be the equal of every other nation.

The League of Nations, Senator Sutherland said, has behind it the support of a vast majority of the world's nations, and the world is now trying to avoid, moreover through its support, a world war. The League of Nations, he said, is a "super-government" and the nations are now trying to avoid, moreover through its support, a world war.

Peace Society Plan. As an example of how different the Harding plan might eventually be from the League of Nations, it is interesting to summarize the principles which have been embodied by the American Peace Society in one project which has been sent to every member of the conference on limitation of armament. It cannot be said that the American Peace Society formula will be adopted, but it would not be surprising if the plan worked out in the conference, and it is closely this type of plan that the President has in mind.

First. To institute conferences of nations to meet at stated intervals in the future. Second. To confer with the laborers of the conference to invite accredited institutions devoted to the study of international law to prepare projects for the consideration of governments, in advance of submission to the conference.

World Law Advancement. "Second. To convene as soon as practicable a conference for the advancement of international law; to provide for its organization outside the domination of any one nation or any limited group of nations, to which conference every nation recognizing, accepting and applying international law in its relations with other nations shall be invited, and in which all nations shall participate upon a footing of equality."

Third. To establish an administrative council to appoint outside its own members an executive committee or secretary's office to perform such duties as the conference or the administrative council may deem fit to assign.

Commission of Inquiry. "Fifth. To empower the administrative council to appoint other committees for the performance of such duties as the conference or the administrative council may deem fit to assign."

Sixth. To employ good offices, mediation and friendly composition wherever feasible and practicable in their own disputes, and to urge their employment wherever feasible and practicable in disputes between other nations.

Seventh. To organize a commission of inquiry to which nations may refer their disputes for investigation and report, and to submit them to arbitration or other form of peaceful settlement, and to pledge their good faith to abstain from any act of force against another pending the investigation of the dispute, and to reserve the right to act on the report as their respective consciences may dictate.

Eighth. To create a council of conciliation to consider and report on questions of a non-justiciable character.

Ninth. To arbitrate differences of an international character not otherwise provided for and in the absence of an agreement to the contrary.

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PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR CONFERENCES ONLY IN PRINCIPLE

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VIVIANI TO SAIL FOR HOME DEC. 14

Other Members of French Delegation Optimistic on Conference Progress.

Prospect of a speeding up of the work of the arms and far eastern conference and a possible adjournment of the conference before Christmas was stimulated today in the announcement that passage has been engaged for Rene Viviani, head of the French delegation, to sail for home, December 14.

It was rumored that the British delegates will make sailing arrangements for about the same time, but the report could not be confirmed at British headquarters.

The French are optimistic over the outlook for an early conclusion of the conference deliberations. They believe the major principles and agreements under consideration will have been disposed of before the holidays, and that, if any matters remain to be acted upon they will be of such a technical character as not to require the presence in Washington of the delegates.

Has Important Engagements. Mr. Viviani is returning to France to attend to the affairs of his family. He will be back in Paris by December 14, and he will be back in Paris by December 14, and he will be back in Paris by December 14.

RESIGNS UNDER FIRE. Secretary of Agriculture in Mexico, Criticized, Quits.

By the Associated Press. MEXICO CITY, November 28.—Resignation of Secretary of Agriculture Villalaz last night followed several weeks of attacks on his administration by the agrarian law. He appeared before congress several times to defend his policy after the expiration of property owned by Spaniards.

The resignation was forecast at President Obregon's meeting with newspaper correspondents Saturday, when he said that certain changes in the agrarian commission would be necessary to make a new survey of the problem.

New Proposal Later. When Mr. Ford has made the inspection and received the advice of Mr. Edison concerning the natural possibilities of development at Muscle Shoals, officials here expect him to return with a modified proposal. What the modifications will be, they said, depended largely upon the decision of the joint committee.

BACK TO LOWER COURT. Appellate Tribunal Transmits Mandate in Potomac Power Case.

The District Court of Appeals today sent to the District Supreme Court its mandate reversing the decision of Justice Gould in the Potomac Electric Power Company's valuation case. The proposed application of Corporation Counsel Stephens to the United States Supreme Court for a review by the highest court of the decision by allowing an appeal or certiorari.

Today's News in Brief. Senator King wants park police united with District force. Page 1. South China representative calls for Japanese aid. Page 2. President's letter to Japanese politician, sharing best wishes for success of arms parity, made. Page 2.

American and foreign envoys watch U. S. public opinion. Page 2. Stinson's paper says conference treats Europe as negligible. Page 2. Bernhard says Stinson aims to form European rail-trust. Page 3. Louise Glaum, film actress, summoned to Arbuckle trial. Page 5. Argentina expects \$50,000,000 loan from American bankers. Page 7. Billion decrease in U. S. revenues reported by Commissioner Blair. Page 9.

Col. Joy named as liaison officer between Veterans' Bureau and Red Cross. Page 9. Prosecutor demands death on guillotine in Landru case. Page 13. \$107,000 loss in five-alarm fire at Baum furniture plant on Pennsylvania avenue. Page 13. New labor organization to oppose A. F. of L. Page 14. Turkish-Syrian peace treaty officially signed. Page 15.

STORM TIES UP WIRES. New England Visited by Sleet, Snow and Rain. BOSTON, November 28.—New England was glazied over or melting out today and its transportation and wire services were interrupted after a two-day storm of sleet, snow and rain. There was a snowfall of fifteen inches at Portsmouth, N. H.

KING WOULD PLACE DARK POLICE UNDER HEADS OF DISTRICT

Senator Sees Greater Economy and Efficiency Through Unity With City Force.

WILL INTRODUCE BILL IN CONGRESS NEXT WEEK

Seeks Facts From Col. Keller and Col. Sherrill in New Consolidation Move.

Shifting control of the parks and the police here now under the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, to the District Commissioners, is the subject of a measure to be introduced in the coming session of Congress by Senator King of Utah. It is proposed to make this change in the belief that it will bring about more efficient and economical administration.

While Senator King has not perfected the bill which he proposes to introduce in the Senate, he is collecting information on which to base it.

Seeks Full Information. Senator King said today he had conferred with Col. Charles Keller, Engineer Commissioner of the District, regarding the matter and that he planned also to talk with Lieut. Col. Sherrill, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, within a short time in order that he would have before him every side of the question. The manner with which the parks are now under Col. Sherrill, as are the police who patrol them.

With Col. Keller, Senator King is going to make a tour of the entire park system of the District, probably this week, for the purpose of seeing at first-hand the manner with which the system works under present conditions.

It is Senator King's belief, he said today, that the present system of having one force to control the city and several other forces patrolling the parks, is expensive and inefficient. He is now studying the situation for some time, he said, and when the appropriate bills were up in the Senate for consideration he suggested to Senator Curtis that a bill be introduced providing for the transfer of the parks and the several police systems to the control of the District.

Nothing has as yet been done along this line, he said, but he has been studying the situation for some time, he said, and when the appropriate bills were up in the Senate for consideration he suggested to Senator Curtis that a bill be introduced providing for the transfer of the parks and the several police systems to the control of the District.

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